

Cardinal Mercier's Letter.

The German invaders of Belgium may keep Cardinal Mercier confined in his archiepiscopal palace; they may even, if they dare, offer him physical violence, as they have dared violate the cathedrals of the Catholic Church. But if they should muster twenty new army corps they could not hurl them against the pastoral letter which the brave Archbishop of Malines has issued to the Belgian nation and to the world.

Napoleon instructed Cacaull, his plenipotentiary at Rome, to treat Pius VII. "as if he were master of 200,000 men." When he restored the Church in France he did it because he said, religion is a principle which "cannot be eradicated from the heart of man." Thus the conqueror who had boasted in Egypt that he had overthrown the Cross and told the Turks that he, too, was a Mussulman, bowed at last to a spiritual power that surpassed his material genius.

Now while the Holy See proclaims impartiality in this war, it declares that "nobody should be permitted to inflict injustice," and a Prince of the Church is permitted unrebuked to reconcile the patriotism and blood sacrifice of the Belgians with devotion to the "interior order of a nation founded upon justice," and to say that the religion of Christ makes that patriotism "a positive law." Shall the hosts who now assail the temples of that religion and devastate the homes of its worshippers prevail? Shall their religion of valor be exalted?

Their fighting is confined to places and to material forces. How can it combat a principle that is universal and rules the hearts of men? Can the Kaiser with his wonderfully efficient army, now pitted against great material odds, survive also the spiritual condemnation of Christendom, which revolts at the violation of sacred pledges and the murder of the innocent? Shall he not learn, as Cardinal Mercier teaches, that the "laws of conscience are sovereign laws?"—From the New York Sun.

The Employer, the Union and the Man.

The effect of the Supreme Court decision in the labor case under the so called coercion statute of Kansas simply puts the rights of all parties—employers, employees and labor unions—on a basis of equality. A labor union accepts or rejects its members on its own conditions. An employer engages his men or discharges them on its own conditions. The worker has the utmost freedom in choosing between the two, but he cannot force himself upon either.

If both the employer and the union are agreeable, he may adhere to both. If the union makes it a condition of membership that he abandon the employer, he must comply. If he refuses, the union may cut him off. Conversely, if the employer makes it a condition that he shall leave the union, he must comply. If he refuses, the employer may discharge him.

The rule seems to be absolutely logical and ethical. It is in accord with the strict demands of fair play. It is not a blow at the reasonable operation of the unions. It simply dissolves an alliance between unionism and the employer helpless to choose the lawmaking power which left his own assistants.

The decision draws the teeth of the Kansas statute which make it unlawful for any one to coerce or influence another to make an agreement not to belong to a labor union as a condition of employment. Fourteen States altogether have similar laws, so the decision will have potentially a sweeping effect. It must be remembered, however, that the extreme position assumed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Rail-

way of Scott, Kansas, in this case is very unusual, being the reversed case of the closed shop. The attitude of the employer who does not freely accept unionism is usually in favor of the open shop.

This the unions habitually combat by the exclusion or expulsion of men who are willing to work with non-unionists. According to the reasoning of Justice Pitney such action would seem to be prohibited from this time forward. Thus, perhaps, the most important effect of the present decision may be in the long run to promote by protecting the open shop idea rather than to encourage the extreme policy of exclusion on the employers' part.

Mistakes in Planting Trees on the Farm.

By Frederick Dunlap.

The low value of "pulled" stock for the forest planting is clearly shown by experimental plantings made last spring on the woodlot at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. The Station wanted to cover an exposed limestone slope and selected the native red cedar as the tree best suited to the dry, shallow soil. Inquiries addressed to commercial nurserymen brought the answer that no red cedar stock was to be had for forest planting owing to the strong demand for such material as stocks on which to graft ornamental junipers. The Station was thus obliged to turn to a dealer in "pulled" stock, this term meaning small trees that have sprung up naturally in the woods. The particular batch of trees purchased had been dug in the Ozarks in the early spring of 1913, planted in the nursery rows and carefully cultivated for a year to encourage the replacement of lost roots. The plants came by express without delay and were set in the ground the day following their arrival. The stock was in fair condition, its defects being characteristic; the stems and branches were long and slender, and the roots included a few long branches with short laterals. The foliage was sparse, it being confined to the ends of the branches and yellowish green.

Planting was completed in two days under ideal conditions: the sky was overcast, there was no wind and it rained in intermittent drizzles which became steadier the following day. This was in March.

The weather during the subsequent spring and early summer was dryer than normal, the precipitation up to August 1st being about one-half the mean. Such weather should not cause heavy loss.

About four-fifths of the trees planted died before June 1st. Many more are now in a precarious condition and it is questionable whether they will live through the second year. Judging from their present condition only about one-tenth of the whole number of trees planted will survive.

Winter in California.

The Chicago & Alton have on sale daily Round Trip Tickets to Los Angeles, San Diego or San Francisco. Many attractive features, such as diverse routes, long limit, etc. For further information see S. A. Vermillion, Higginsville, Mo., ticket agent C. & A. R. R.

Constipation

Is to be dreaded. It leads to serious ailments, Fever, Indigestion, Piles, Sick Headache, Poisoned System and a score of other troubles follow. Don't let Constipation last. Keep your Kidneys, Liver and Bowels healthy and active. Rid your system of fermented, starchy foods. Nothing better than

Dr. King's New Life Pills

All Druggists 25 cents SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK

PROBATE DOCKET February Term, 1915.

First Day, Monday, February 8, 1915.

Wilson, Laura and John, minors, Ida Hyde Wilson, curatrix. Hulver, Mary, minor, Ed Hulver, curator.

Bodenstab, Mary, minor, Wm. Bodenstab, curator.

Uphaus, August, deceased, J. S. Klingenberg, administrator.

Taubman, Robert, deceased, E. M. and R. T. Taubman, executors.

Lewis, Albert, insane, Dan G. Jackson, curator.

Schmidt, William, insane, Chris Tempel, guardian.

Golladay, Helen, minor, Henry Golladay, curator.

Second Day, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1915.

Parrett, Ila, et. al., minors, Samuel L. McBurney, curator.

Schaefer, Pauline, et al., minors, Fred Meinershagen, curatrix.

Ritter, Gilbert, minors, Daniel Hofer, curator.

Frick, Henry Wallace and Lois minors, Creigh Frick, curator.

Cramer, Lelia, insane, I. H. Noyes, guardian.

Frerking, Wm. et al., minors, Louis Frerking, curator.

John Ficken, insane, Louis Wiekling, curator.

Ernst, Martin E., minor, Chas. Ernst, Curator.

Third Day, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1915.

Bergman, Esther, minor, E. Bergman, curator.

Atkinson, Archer et al., minors, Jeff Atkinson, curator.

Frerking, Elmer et al., minors, Emma Frerking, curator.

Stock, Henry, minor, Sophia Stock, curatrix.

Jacobs, Ina, minor, Oliver Wilcox, curator.

Hill, Buell G. and Mary E., minors, Wm. Fette, curator.

Larkin, James Paul and Martha Ruth, minors, Mary C. Larkin, curatrix.

Dillard, Florence Bird and Lee Davis, minors, Lee J. Slusher, curator.

Fourth Day, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915.

Neill, Cecelia F., deceased, M. D. Wilson, administrator.

Legate, Fred, deceased, Grace Legate, administratrix.

Baskett, Fannie M., deceased, Noble E. Baskett, administrator.

Brackmann, Edward A., deceased, Magdalena Brackmann, executrix, Arthur Brackman, executor.

Whitsitt, Henry Thompson, deceased, Gilbert Jennings, executor.

Cooke, J. V., deceased, W. H. Cooke, executor.

Shull, Godfrey W., deceased, Ernest Shull and Chas. Lyons, executors.

Heyenbrock, Mary, deceased, John August Heyenbrock, administrator.

Fifth Day, Friday, Feb. 12, 1915.

Sherman, Daniel M., deceased, D. Warren Sherman, administrator.

Wolkwitz, Margaret, deceased, Samuel Wolkwitz, administrator.

Waters, Dionysius J., deceased, James P. Chinn, surviving executor.

Bailey, Joseph W., deceased, Eliza F. Bailey, executrix.

Litchen, John, deceased, John H. Mindrup, administrator with will annexed.

Reid, Katharine G., deceased, Wm. V. A. Catron, executor.

Horn, Rebecca, deceased, L. T. Land, administrator.

Aull, Mary E., deceased, William Aull, executor.

Sixth Day, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915.

Price, John, deceased, Sarah Francis Price, executrix.

Bessinger, Chas., deceased, Samuel T. Ellis, administrator.

Evans, Allen Buford, deceased, Esella Evans, administratrix.

Fulkerson, Jacob J., deceased, Blanche Fulkerson, administratrix.

William Faversham

Famous Actor, says:

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In Tin Humidors 40c and 80c In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Neet, Frederick, deceased, Ella Neet, executor.

Seventh Day, Monday, Feb. 15, 1915.

Klingenberg Catherine, deceased, J. S. Klingenberg, administrator.

Graham, James W., deceased, Walter W. Graham, administrator.

Bradley, Catherine, deceased, R. E. S. Booton, executor.

Gordon, Catherine F., deceased, Ella White, executrix.

Ardinger, John P., insane, Horace F. Ardinger, guardian.

Richardson, Cynthia A., deceased, Wm. T. Jenkins, deceased.

Bergmann, Martin, deceased, Louise Bergmann, administratrix.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the docket for the February Term, 1915, of the Probate Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, as set by the Judge of said Court.

STEPHEN N. WILSON.

Judge of Probate.

A fine lot of Orpington and Rhode Island Red pullets for sale. This is the time to buy them. Eggleston's Green House. Phone 25.

W FRENCH PEOPLE CURE STOMACH TROUBLE

A household remedy of the French peasantry, consisting of pure vegetable oil, and said to possess wonderful merit in the treatment of stomach, liver and intestinal troubles, has been introduced in this country by George H. Mayr, who for twenty years has been one of the leading down town druggists of Chicago and who himself was cured by its use. So quick and effective is its action that a single dose is usually enough to bring pronounced relief in the most stubborn cases, and many people who have tried it declare they never heard of anything to produce such remarkable results in so short a time. It is known as Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy and can now be had at almost any drug store. It is now sold here by

For sale in Lexington, Missouri, by Westernman & Rankin and druggists everywhere.

The Serum Alone Treatment.

By J. B. Gingery.

Since hog cholera has become so prevalent in this country and the loss from it so great, the question of eradication and control is naturally raised. A number of suggestions and methods have been offered which have been somewhat varying in their effectiveness and mode of administration.

The Veterinary Department of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has been recommending and using the serum alone treatment. The question is often heard, "Why the serum alone treatment?" The serum alone treatment properly administered has for its object the CONTROL and eventually the ABSOLUTE ERADICATION of hog cholera. It makes it possible in a large measure to do away with vaccination with its attending cost and trouble. The serum alone treatment is a safe method to use and is simple. It can be handled with good results by the careful inexperienced man. There are none of the bad after results such as sometimes follow other treatments.

Serum alone can neither start new outbreaks of cholera nor bring the infection on your non-infected farm. When administered under proper conditions it produces an immunity of sufficient duration to allow ample time for cleaning up and disinfecting the yards and in this way destroying the infection before the hogs outgrow the immunity. Under ordinary conditions this is of far greater importance than simply protecting hogs from the cholera for a varying period of time and not making any attempt to avoid harboring the germs. The germs, whether in the litter about the pens or in the virus of the double treatment, will cause the disease to

develop. If cholera is to be controlled it is necessary to destroy the germs. The use of the serum alone is to protect the hogs until the germs can be destroyed by cleaning up, burning and disinfecting.

The effectiveness of the serum alone treatment has been well demonstrated in localities where the College of Agriculture has had the direct supervision of the administering of the serum and of the sanitation or clean-up work. There have been only eight orders (1236 doses) sent to Dade County since the anti-hog cholera campaign work was done there. The cholera has been kept well under control in Johnson County where a campaign to eradicate it was carried on some time ago. In Bates and Cass Counties where the campaigns for eradication have been more recent the cholera is being brought well under control. The results in the four counties named are especially significant because all of them were surrounded by badly infected districts.

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Rexall Orderlies as the safest, surest and most satisfactory. Sold only by us, 10 cents. Crenshaw & Young.

For Sale.

White Holland Turkeys. Hens \$3.00 and Toms \$5.00. Phone 421 O—Lexington, Mo.; or Mrs. J. W. Moore, Higginsville, Mo.